FOR THE EVENING STAR.]

How few are they whom we may dare to trust ! How rare is he, who, with unwavering faith Performs his promise and his debt repay'th ! ow many are mere lumps of lying dust

Pierced through and through with the infernal lus Of gold; whom greed, not honor, ever sway'th; Whose oath the feather of a moth outweigh'th; For whom we feel intuitive disgust! Give me the man whose word stands, like a rock, Firm in the shock of billowy circumstance;

Who never lets self-interest hide from view. Fog-like, his duty; makes no quibbling mock Of conscience, nor imputes his fault to chance Him I revere-but where is he, and who? W. L. SHOEMAKER.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Free Swimming Baths. Editor Star:—During last spring I urged in the newspapers the building of a free swimming bath of half an acre or more in the northeast corner of the Smithsonian grounds, opposite the Center market, or in the armory square oppo-site, near the two great city railroads. And I collected editorials and articles from the city papers in favor of the bath filling three foolscap pages, which I have recently presented to the chairman of the Senate District committee, who is also chairman of the committee for the pre-Center market, or in the armory square chairman of the Senate District committee, who is also chairman of the committee for the prevention of epidemic diseases. I accompanied these papers with an amendment to some District bill appropriating \$3,000, one-half to be charged to the District government, to be expended in building the bath, the use of the grounds and water from the mains being granted, the bath to be drawn off and filled late at night when the pipes are full and unused, so as not to decrease the supply for general use in the daytime, a small stream only to run in and out of the bath when in use. The bath to be ballt by and be under control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is also to have prepared an illus-Interior, who is also to have prepared an illustrated circular descriptive of the best and most economic land bath, to be supplied by waterworks, rivers, creeks, dams, springs or rams; such circulars to be sent to the mayors of all interior cities, county-seats and principal towns in the United States, with the view of their general adoption; for the purposes of gen-eral comfort, cleanliness, the cure and prevention of skin diseases and the prevention of epi-demic diseases; one thousand dollars to be ap-propriated out of the Treasury to pay the cost of the preparation and distribution of such cir-

of the preparation and distribution of such circulars. To strengthen my proposition I sent for and obtained the following facts:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORES,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
New York, Feb. 4th, 1880.

A. Walson, Esq.:—Sir: In answer to yours of Jan. 16th, we beg leave to state that there were 2 baths in this city in 1870, which cost \$40,000. In 1876, 6; 1878, 7; 1879, 7, and for 1880 there will be 8. The cost now of building is less than \$7,000 each. When in use they require 1 watchman. 2 each. When in use they require 1 watchman, 2 each. When in use they require 1 watchman, 2 hady and 2 men keepers each, at \$2.50 per day; with an assistant superintendent, whose duty it is to visit and examine each and every bath once a day, and oftener if possible, and report to the superintendent at this office. Baths are to the superintendent at this office. Baths are open from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m., except Sundays; then they close at 12 m. Women's days, Monday, Tuesday and Friday. The season begins June 1st and ends about the 15th October. They are arranged around the river front, that is in the most densely populated portions of the city (3 on the North River and 5 on the East River). (3 on the North River and 5 on the East River). You may imagine their popularity, that the least negligence of anybody connected with them causes a complaint to be made to the daily press, then it is written up, &c., &c. I might also state that our cost of caring for them is less than the private baths (that is those owned by individuals). It is a rare thing to hear of a drowning case; heretofore there were hundreds of cases during the summer. Number of bathers in the 7 floating baths for the last season: Males In the 7 floating baths for the last season: Males, 1,852,710; females, 1,028,569. Total, 2,881,279. Yours respectfully,

JAMES McCARTNEY, Sup't.

The great popularity of these free baths will be seen by the great number using them, and it will also be seen from the above that the general introduction of baths in every city, town, and even village in the United States, by learning both sexes how to swim, would save the lives o many thousands annually drowned by accidents on the water. I now ask that Congress-men, the two Boards of Health, the School Board, the two city railroads running by the proposed bath, who will greatly profit by passengers to and from, the B. & P. R.R. Co. near by, the public generally, and lastly, the press, the most important of all, will all aid in the passage of the proposed bill. There is not much time to lose to secure the bill in time for the coming season.

A. WATSON. oming season. A. Watson. Washington, D.C., Feb. 11th, 1880.

The Wages of Dressmaker's Em-Editor Star:—The unqualified assertions of several gentlemen at the meeting of the Workingmen's Assembly relative to the wages dressmakers pay their employes, induces me to ex-press the sentiments of a large number who press the sentiments of a large number who have been grossly misrepresented by these gentlemen's assertions. Bent on reform, they urge the press to con-demn ladies, who are themselves struggling in a majority of cases to support large families, and, as their business warrants, are able to em-

My best hands receive from \$5 to \$12 per week those who are learning, from \$1 to \$4. We take those who are learning, from \$1 to \$4. We take 4 apprentices a year, who are required to work three months without pay, and in many instances ought to pay for the trouble of instructing them. My employés begin at \$a\$ m., and stop invairably at \$6\fo p\$ m.

Mr. Craney instanced cases where sewing-girls were paid only \$5 per week, while the fashionable dressmakers receive from \$50 to \$100 for making each dress. If such prices pre-

ploy girls, who otherwise would have nothing to do.

\$100 for making each dress. If such prices prevail in other cities they are unknown here Since the decline in gold the price for making a dress scarcely exceeds one-tenth of the amount named by Mr. Craney.

Such statements as to prices induce other

dressmakers to come here, only to be disappointed, as there are already a plenty in the city to fulfill all the ladies require of them.

My sympathies are certainly with the working class, and those who are from necessity obliged to face the stern realities of life. As one of that class myself, I would seek to better the condition of our working women by giving them better wages, more consideration, and more sympathy. more sympathy.

Among our working-women we find many who were reared in homes of affluence, and

whose culture and rennement entitle them to the nighest respect. A great many of our flourishing business houses are in charge of women of this class, who are doing all in their power to lighten the burdens of the poor, and whose culture and refinement entitle them to give employment to the deserving.

Very respectfully, MME. WASHINGTON.

## Professor Asger Hamerik's Ideas of Music.

[Baltimore Gazette, February 6.] Professor Asger Hamerik delivered yesterday his eleventh lecture on the history of music. He said: "Instruments are divided into stringed and wind instruments, and subdivided into six classes, namely, bowed instruments, keyed instruments, wind instruments, keyed instruments." ments (plano and organ), stringed instruments (harp, guitar, &c.), instruments of percussion and mechanical instruments. At the head of these must be placed the human voice, the first and the most beautiful of all instruments. Instrumental music is a melody or a system of melodies appropriated either to a single instru-ment or to several together. This leads us to consider it in two points of view—first, as single music or solo; secondly, as concerted music, Solos, whether single or accompanied, comprehend an infinite number of pieces in various forms and styles, as studies, fantasias, sonats and concertos. The inventor of the conata form is Corelli and of that of the concerto, Torelli. By concerted music we under star instrumental music with different parts stat. Instrumental music with different parts in w. oh all the instruments are equally obligate. This class comprises the trio, the quartet, the quality et and other pieces where each instrument has its separate part and the symphony. Botherim was the first who, in 176s fixed the quartet and quintet, or chamber music. He w. s followed by Glardini, Cambrini and Pagnani and, in another school by Pieval. and Pagnani and, in another school, by Pievel Haydn, Mozar, and Beethoven. The symphony, improved size: he middle of the last century by Gossec, Wanhall and Emanuel Bach, was in its form perfected by Haydn and in its instrumentation by Beethoven. Other symphony com-posers of various schools followed, as Berloz, Spohr, Gade, Ruff and Rubinstein. A symphony orchestra consists of violins, violas, violoncelios, double basses, two flutes, two oboes, two clarionettes, two bassoons, two French horns, two trumpets and kettle drums. It has, during the last fifty years, been improved with four French horns, three trombones, tuba, harps and instruments of percussion, and necessarily calls for additional strings to balance. Thus the modern symphony composer has at his command five colors—strings, wooden instruments, brass, harps and instruments of percussion—with all the sub-variety of shades. As to the number of instruments, I consider an orchestra of thirty-five strings and twenty wind in truments, or about sixty performers, all that it needed to render any work satisfactory under one baton."

A Silly and Useless Practice. We alluded a few weeks since to the practice of making checks payable to the order of business men, and suggested that all titles, whether legal or complimentary, had no place in a simple business transaction. One or two correspondents think that these little courtesies are pondents taink that these little courtesies are commendable and another asserts that the practice is so common that to avoid it excites remark. To all this we have only to remark that Messrs, Mr., Esq., Col., Hon., &c., are no part of a man's name, and had better be omitted. If you have a check to make payable to his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, Excellency the Governor of the Common wealth, in his private capacity, it is a bit of unpardonable snobbery to write on the face of the check that it is psyable to the order of his Excellency John D. Long. It is nearly to the check that it is psyable to the order of his Excellency John D. Long. John D. Long. It is payable to John D. Long and his title has nothing to do with the trans

\*\*The estate of the late Walter Hastings, who left a large bequest to Harvard College, has been appraised at \$632,425.

THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE KINGDOMS.

Remarkable Analogy Between Them. At the last meeting of the District Horticultu-ral Society Mr. John T. C. Clark made an interesting address upon the Analogy of the Vegetable Kingdom with the Animal. He said that acquiescing in the declared purposes of this socie-ty "to promote, foster, and encourage herticultural taste and knowledge," and being convinced that many persons are deterred from perusing the numerous scientific works on horticulture. the numerous scientific works on horticulture, by the technical language employed, he should endeavor to present the seeming analogy existing between the vegetable and the animal kingdoms, in the hope that the facts presented might induce some to pursue this subject further, feeling assured that should they make the attempt, every step they advance will convince them that they will find much to interest, instruct, and perfect the middle and should they reduce to refresh the mind, and should they reduce to practice the lessons which the volume of nature imparts, they will realize countless enjoyments

imparts, they will realize countries enjoyalize hitherto unknown.

The vegetable kingdom is an immense volume, of which plants form the thoughts and leaves the letters. Its pages are accessible to all, and he who reads them will learn that they are "written in the only language which has gone forth to the ends of the world unconfounded by the confusion of Babel." the confusion of Babel."

How far analogy may be depended upon for aid and guidance in our researches into the hidden or unknown of the vast field of Nature, is a point requiring to be settled. How far it is allowable to go, and where to stop, with this mode of reasoning, needs to be defined. It will

mode of reasoning, needs to be defined. It will not hold, or but remotely, between animite and inanimate nature. If we examine, however, superficially the expansion, attitude, proportion and magnitude of the vegetable kingdom, we find that there is as much harmony in the aggregations of their parts as in that of animals. It is impossible to consider them as mere mechanical productions of heat and cold, of dryness and humidity. A spirit of life, independent of all other latitudes, governs plants, preserves them, and reproduces them. In many cases they repair injuries which they may have sustained, and heal over their wounds with a new rind. They are organized bodies endowed with life, with the property of irritability, and in all probability with more or less of sensibility or the power of feeling.

or the power of feeling.

DIGESTIVE PROCESS.

The functions of animals and plants are in a degree analogous. Animals take in their food by the agency of the mouth, and prepare its digestion either by various degrees of mastication, or by attrition, as in the gizzard of birds. In this they differ from plants; but these have a sufficient compensation, inasmuch as they imbibe their food in a fluid form, liquid or aeriform, and consequently in a state already of the finest division. Animal and vegetable remains are their common food, and saits of various kinds their condiments and stimulants. Plants have this advantage over animals, as they abshave this advantage over animals, as they absorb only the soluble and finer parts of their nutriment, and their absorbing organs have the power of rejecting that which is offensive—they have no offensive matter to separate. In the animal stomach, the food undergoes an extensive change, being reduced to a pulp of greater specific food undergoes an extensive change, being reduced to a pulp of greater specific gravity, and being altered entirely in both taste and odor. In the sap vessels of plants, which may be considered truly as their primary organs of digestion, their food, or sap, undergoes a change precisely similar. Its color and flavor are altered, and its specific gravity increased. In the animal stomach, after being subjected to the action of the gastric juice, or nutritious portions separated, the chylic is absorbed by the lacted vessels and conveyed into the blood and ortions separated, the chyle is absorbed by the lacteal yessels and conveyed into the blood, and these mingled liquids are propelled by the heart into the lungs, to be there exposed to the action of the afr. The vital liquid now changes its purple hue to a florid red, loses a portion of its carbon and watery particles, the former combining with the oxygen of the atmospheric air in the lungs, and being breathed forth in the form of carbonic acid gas. As plants take in as food no gross unneeded ingredients, it is obvious that no process like the billary operations is required in their course of digestion. But in them, the food or sap, proceeding at once along the branches, is poured into the leaves, which are the very lungs of the vegetable kingdom. Here, as in the blood, its color is changed, and oxygen emitted from it during the light hours of the twenty-four; but carbonic acid is breathed forth during the night, and at all periods, a considerable amount of watery vapor is emitted. CIRCULATORY PROCESS.

CIRCULATORY PROCESS.

From the lungs, by the agency of the heart, the blood is propelled through the arteries over the whole animal frame, supplying nourishment and warmth to all parts, and where, by those being abstracted, it is again converted into purple or venous blood, and is returned by the veins to undergo a repetition of those changes already noticed as being effected in the lungs. In plants the san after exposure to the lungs. In plants, the sap, after exposure to the action of the air in their leaves, is returned by another set of vessels situated under the bark, ministering to the growth and support of the whole plant. It is true that only under circumstances to be a coolean during the set of the second during the second d whole plant. It is true that only under circumstances is heat evolved during the process of vegetation; but the circulation of the sap in plants, beyond all doubt, enables them to resist irosts. During the most intense and prolonged the transfer of these regards and prolonged. and under the meridian of the tropics, it is as-serted that the sap of the Palm and other trees retain a temperate coolness. The power to re-sist extremely elevated and depressed tempera-tures is characteristic of all animated nature. Such is the close similarity in the digestive and circulatory processes characterizing the members of the two great kingdoms of organzed nature, a resemblance which occurs in all the other functions enjoyed by them in com

RESPIRATORY PROCESS. During respiration, the air inhaled by animals through the mouth and nostrils, procee is inmediately to the lungs and acts upon the blood. In plants, the air inhaled by their leaves operates instantaneously upon their sap. As oxygen is the vital air of animals, so is carbonic acid gas equally essential to plants. If animals be placed in a situation where they inhale pure oxygen, their functions are highly excited and increased in rapidity, but it is an exhileration speedily terminating in exhaustion and death if the inhalation be continued for a protracted period. So plants will ilourish with an increased vigor in an atmosphere containing one-twelfth of carbonic acid, but even this brings on premature decay; and if it exceeds that proportion, destruction is more rapidly increased. During sleep animals inhale less oxygen than during their waking hours, and plants emit a much diminished amount of carbon during the night

DISEASES OF PLANTS.

The diseases of piants, like those of animals, are occasionally epidemic, and prevail over large districts, and like those of animals, are produced from contagion. The cryptoganic diseases of plants must be regarded as contagious, since they are produced by the contact of one portion of organized matter with another. The diseased cells of a plant are capable of com-municating their diseased action to healthy cells, just as the cells from an animal effected with small-pox are capable of giving that dis-ease to another. If a healthy plant of cactus be inocculated with some fungoid matter, dis-eased action will follow, and extend more or less rapidly according to the condition of the plant thus inocculated. This is the case with some other forms of vegetable disease. The kind of action thus established is analogous to that which occurs when a small quantity of ferment is introduced into a saccharine fluid, the consequence being the diseased cells of a plant are capable of com a saccharine fluid, the consequence being the importation of a new character to the particles of the fluid, and an entire change in the relations of its chemical constituents. In order that diseases may be thus produced, it is not neces sary that the contagious matter be conveyed from one plant to another in a tangible form, but the diseased matter may be conveyed through the medium of the air, in the same way

as sportules of fungt, which produce blights.

Appropos to the diseases of plants, a noteworthy suggestion has recently been made by the well-known astronomer and scientific writer,

Mr. Richard A. Proctor.

He says: "It is possible that the diseases which attack cultivated plants, as distinguished from wild plants, may arise from the forced and artificial conditions to which the former. and artificial conditions to which the former and artificial conditions to which the former are subjected, just as many of the diseases of mankind and the domestic animals are induced by similar conditions. As evidence in support of this view, we are told in that in England the hollyhock, lilles, hyacinths, verbenas, and even the hardy crocus, have been so extensively effected by new and previously unknown forms of disease, that gardeners are much discouraged in regard to their cultivation."

of disease, that gardeners are much discouraged in regard to their cultivation."

CONTRACTILITY OF PLANTS.

If motion is the indication of feeling, and feeling is the great distinguishing feature between plants and animals, numbers of organisms which have been regarded as plants might reasonably be classed as animals.

The Mimosa sensitiva, when expanded, if one of its leaflets be slightly touched, will close it toward its fellow, and its neighboring leaflets will do the same, and in a very short time the mid-rib itself will bend down upon the stem. If the plant be in a very irritable condition, from its functions being in a state of great activity, the other leaves will be similarly affected.

The Dionae musciputa has the power of folding the two sides of the leaf toward each other, so as to enclose anything between them which may have settled upon its surface, and prevents the escape of an insect, which may be thus captured. Upon the slightest touch, the two sides fold together, the walls of which seem to press more closely upon the captive the more it struggles. Any insect thus captured is soon destroyed, and its decay appears to furnish the plant with nutriment beneficial to it. Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, in his Vegetable Physiology, mentions a plant of this kind which was kept in a green-house in England, from which insects had been carefully excluded, which languished, and which was restored by placing little pieces of meat upon its traps, the decay of which seemed to answer the same purpose.

of meat upon its traps, the decay of which seemed to answer the same purpose.

The supititum has a tall column rising from the center of its flowers, and consisting of its stamens and style united, usually hanging over one side of the flower, which, if ever so slightly touched, starts up with a jerk, and rapidly swings over to the other side.

The lowest forms of vegetable existence are extremely difficult to distinguish from corresponding forms of the animal kingdom, as is

evidenced by the little olive-colored threads of vegetable substance which we find attached to rocks, and sometimes floating on the surface of fresh water ponds. These are the Confervas, apparently one of the lowest and least interesting of all forms of vegetable life. Dr. John Lindley, in his valuable work, the "Vegetable Kingdom," in referring to the Conferva, says:—"Its genera is now admitted on all hands to be "Its genera is now admitted on all hands to be plants, since M. Decaisne's important discovery of the vegetable nature of several things which had been previously regarded as zoophytes. Nevertheless, it is curious to see how much at one period at least of their existence they have an animal nature, if the power of moving from place to place is to be taken as an indication of such quality. It seems incontestible, notwith-standing the denial of Mohl and others, that many of the Conferva tribe, especially of the genera Conferva Ulva, and their near allies, produce in their tubular threads reproductive bodies, or sphores, which after a time acquire a power of rapid and quasi-voluntary motion \* \*; that by degrees, and in consequence of their constantly tapping against the soft side of the cell that holds them, they escape into the water, and when there they swim about actively, just like animaculae, and at last retreat to a shady place, attach themselves to a stone or some other body, less their locements quality and thence-

animaculie, and at last retreat to a shady place, attach themselves to a stone or some other body, lose their locomotive quality, and thenceforth germinate and grow like plants." In view of the capability of plants to be acted upon as living bodies, the question arises: Are plants endowed with sensation? As they possess life, rritability, and motion, directing their organs to what is natural and beneficial to them, may not their functions be attended with some degree of sensation? The want of sensation cannot certainly be proved, and to the property of contractility in the living tissue of plants, by which they are enabled to contract upon the application of a stimulant, just as the tissue of animals, must be solely attributed their lifelike motions. While numerous plants possess the functions apparently of an animal, there is manifestly an antagonism between them, and the distinguishing features between the vegetable and animal kingdoms the more readily appear and animal kingdoms the more readily appear where we find that where carbonic acid is ab-sorbed and oxygen given out, we have a plant, and where oxygen is absorbed and carbonic acid given out, we have an animal.

THE STORM. The tempest rages wild and high,
The waves lift up their voice and cry
Fierce answers to the angry sky:
Miserere Domine!

Through the black night and driving rain A ship is struggling, all in vain, To live upon the stormy main: Miserere Domine! The thunders roar, the lightnings glare, Vain is it now to strive or dare; A cry goes up of great despair: Miserere Domine!

The stormy voices of the main, The moaning wind and pelting rain Beat on the nursery window pane: Miserere Domine!

Warm curtain'd was the little bed, Soft pillow'd was the little head; "The storm will wake the child," they said Miserere Domine!

Cowering among his pillows white He prays, his blue eyes dim with fright: "Father, save those at sea to-night!" Miserere Domine! The morning shone all clear and gay On a ship at anchor in the bay, And on a little child at play: Adelaide A. Procter.] Cloria tibi, Domine!

BRER FOX FOOLED AGAIN.

[Atlanta Constitution.] "One day," said Uncie Remus, sharpening his knife on the paim of his hand, "one day Brer Fox strike up wid Brer Tarrypin right in de middle er de big road. Brer Tarrypin done heered im comin', en he 'low to hisself dat he'd sorter keep one eye open; but Brer Fox wuz monstus perlite, en he open up de contab, he did, like he ain't see Brer Tarrypin sence de las' freshit.

freshit.

"'Heyo, Brer Tarrypin, whar you bin dis long-come-short?' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Lounjun 'roun', Brer Fox, lounjun 'roun,' sez Brer Tarrypin.
"'You don't look sprucy like you did, Brer
Tarrypin,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.
"'Lounjun 'roun' en suffer'n',' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee. Den de talk sorter run on like this:— "Wat ail you, Brer Tarrypin. Yo'eye look

mighty red,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"Lor', Brer Fox, you dunner w'at trubble is.
You ain't bin lounjun 'roun' en suffer'n,'" sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee. Bofe eyes red, en you look like you mighty weak, Brer Tarrypin,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.
'' 'Lor', Brer Fox, you dunner w'at trubble is,'
says Brer Tarrypin, sezee.
'' 'W'at all you now, Brer Tarrypin?' sez Brer Fox, sezee. "Tuck a walk de udder day, en man come l'ong en set de fiel a-fier. Lor', Brer Fox, you dunner w'at trubble is,' sez Brer Tarrypin,

sezee. "'How you get out the fier, Brer Tarrypin,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.
"Sot en tuck it, Brer Fox, sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee. 'Sot en tuck it, en de smoke sif' in my eye, en de fler soorch my back,' sez Brer

Tarrypin, sezee.
"'Likewise hit bu'n yo' tall off,' Brer Fox, sezee.

"'Oh, no, dar's de tail, Brer Fox,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee, en wid dat he oncurl his tail rum under de shell, en no sooner did he do dat dan Brer Fox grabbed it, en holler out:—

"'Oh, yes, Brer Tarrypin! Oh, yes! En so youer de man w'at lam me on de head at Miss Meadow's is you? Youer in wid Brer Rabbit, is you? Well, I'm gwineter out you.'

"Brer Tarrypin beg en beg, but twan't no use. Brer Fox done bin fool so much dat he looks like he 'termin' fer ter have Brer Tarrypin's haslett. Den Brer Tarrypin beg Brer Fox not fer ter drown 'im, but Brer Fox ain't makin' no prommus, en den he beg Brer Fox fer ter bu'n

per ter drown 'im, but Brer Fox ain't makin' no prommus, en den he beg Brer Fox fer ter bu'n im, kaze he done useter fier, but Brer Ex don't say nuttin'. Bimeby Brer Fox drag Brer Tarry-pin off little ways b'low de spring'onse, en souze 'im under de water. Den Brer Tarrypin begin ter holler:— Turn loose dat stump root en ketch holt

me-turn loose dat stump root en ketch hold er "Brer Fox he holler back:-"'I ain't got holt er no stump root en I is got holt er you

"Brer Tarrypin he keep on holler'n:—
"Ketch holt er me—I'm a drownin'—I'm a drownin'—turn loose de stump root en ketch holt er me "Sho nuff. Brer Fox turn loose de tail. en Brer Tarrypin, he went down ter de bottom kerflunkity-blink!" No typographical combination or description could do justice to the gutteral sonorousness—

the peculiar intonation—which Uncle Remus imparted to the last word. It was so peculiar indeed that the little boy asked:— "How did he go to the bottom, Uncle Remus?"
"Kerblunkity-blink!"

"Kerblunkity-blink!"
"Was he drowned, Uncle Remus?"
"Who? old man Tarrypin? Is you drowndid
w'en yo' ma tucks you in de bed?"
"Well, no," replied the little boy dublously.
"Ole man Tarrypin wuz at home I tell you, honey. Kerblinkity-blunk!"

Telephones in New York.

[New York Correspondence St. Louis Republican ]
"Some far off halloo breaks the sflent air" is
a Miltonian sentence, most apt now in almost
every business house of New York. Somebody will yet go crazy shouting "Hello, hello," through a telephone, and hearing a drowned voice afar off answer, "What is it?" So far the voice afar off answer, "What is it." So far the telephone is a great invention, but when a conversation is begun the still small voice is lost in curses. "What's that?" "I don't hear you." "What did you say?" "Well?" "I don't catch you yet." "Go ahead." "Hello, hello." "The old thing don't work." "Send for the Inspector." This is about what you hear going on in every bank, broker's office, lawyer's office in New York. You feel like exclaiming: "O, talephone, halloed be thy name." The instrument is first rate to hello through, but when it comes to the talking it very often isn't there, But it's a great consolation to think that we can put our mouths to a hole think that we can put our mouths to a hole and yell hello, and somebody somewhere can hear you, and answer. "What is it," and then "hello" back at you. The instrument, it is "hello" back at you. The instrument, it is said, will be of no use in a country where they can't yell. "Hello!" Truly, the word must have been born for the telephone, for when we talked to each other we said "Halloo!" but now that we telephone it, it is "Hello." An alarm of fire started by telephone in Brooklyn, on Monday, when a burglar, who had ceased burgling, set the county's shoe shops all on fire, and although the line was direct it didn't get to the right ear for an hour. The telephone inspectors are getting almost as numerous as the telephones. There seems much to be done yet to get them into a state of perfection, where you won't get a jumbled up jargon

with those in telephonic use. Victor Hugo's Helief in Previdence.

"I believe in a Providence," said Victor Hugo to a company gathered around him in his red salon in the Rue de Clichy, "because I am a Providence myself." Some one asked for an explanation of this curious riddle. The venerable poet replied: "We caught a mouse yesterday evening. Its death sentence was already pronounced, when my little granddaughter Jeanne, with eyes glistening with tears, begged for the life of the gray prisoner. Her mother hesttated whether to listen to the dear little advocate or not, and in her doubt said, "Grandfather shall decide." So they came to me. For a moment I held the power of life and death over the diminutive creature, and I thought the Heavenly Providence may find itself in my situation when the fate of a being of a higher order is to be determined. Naturally I set the mouse free, for when a man undertakes the role of Providence on a small scale he should at least imitate its generosity." Victor Hugo's Belief in Previdence

tion, where you won't get a jumbled up jargon or a muffled message which sounds as though the man at the other end had his overcoat folded over his mouth. The difficulty end countered in New York, it is said, is due to the multiplicity of wires which come in contact with these in telephonic uses.

Rev. Mr. Dyson, of the M. E. church, died in Chambersburg, Pa., Wednesday.

RELIGIOUS NOTES. - Mr. Moody will not ride in a street-car on

- Four Chinese converts have just joined the Presbyterian church at Indianapolis, and one of them has taken out naturalization papers. - One of the largest Calvinistic Methodist churches in Cardiff recently considered the de-sirability of introducing the prayers and litany of the English prayer book into their service. — Admiral Ammen has given twenty acres of land between Washington and Baltimore as a site for a novitiate of Christian Brothers, a Ro-

man Catholic educational order. - The New York Observer offers a premium of one hundred dollars to students in theological seminaries for the "best essay designed to counteract any of the many forms of assault upon Christianity by modern infidelity."

- The few Old Catholics in Austria are said to be greatly embarrassed. They recently applied to the minister of worship for state aid, which was refused on the ground that the state

- The Presbyterians of Cleveland are warned by the Ministerial Union of that city concerning the alleged wickedness of buying and reading the Sunday papers.

- The Rev. Mr. Mortimer, who was prohibited From exercising the functions of a Protestant Episcopal minister in the diocese of Maryland, has gone to New York, and has been put in charge of the House of Mercy, being recognized by Bishop Potter, and fully permitted to exercise the protection of the protection cise his ministry. - Horace Thompson, the St. Paul banker, who

died a few days ago, had contributed during his lifetime over \$40,000 to the chief Baptist church of the city where he lived. His will provides for the payment of the mortgage now remaining against the property. - Col. Ingersoll having said that the preach

ers in this country cost the people \$12,00,000 every year, answer is made by one of the religious newspapers that the lawyers cost about \$70,000,000, the criminals \$49,000,000, and whisky \$60,000,000. -About one-fifteenth of the Catholic popu-

lation of this country is taught in Catholic schools, or upward of 405,000. Of this number of scholars 33,495 are in 83 schools in New York, and 23,085 in 153 schools in Newark. There are 140 Catholic schools in Cincinnati, with 25,406 scholars, but only 16 schools in Boston. -A decree of toleration to the Baptist churches in Russia has just been published there. It provides: "1. That their worship is henceforward unhindered, and, indeed, ex-pressly permitted throughout the Russian Empire. 2. That civil marriage is introduced, with express recognition of the marriages already celebrated by the Baptist pastors.

-Little Henry returns from catechism. He wears an air of melancholy. "What's the matwears an air of menancholy. "What's the mat-ter, dear?" asks Aunt Augusta. "Monsteur le Curé is always scolding me. To-day he asked me how many Gods there were." "Well, you told him one, I suppose?" "Oh, aunty! I told him five, and even that many didn't satisfy him."—Every Evening.

- Katie is a red-headed, black-eyed baby just too cute for any use. The other night she closed her little prayer as follows: "Dod please mate me a dood little girl"—and then forgetting for whose sake, she added, "for pity's sake, amen."—Steubenville Herald.

- The Alliance tells a good story on a Chicago preacher, who recently delivered a "pow-erful" sermon on the Sunday papers. While detailing their alleged iniquities, he remarked: "Why, this very morning I read in one of them a disgraceful scandal."

- A Welsh clergyman, speaking recently of — A Welsh clergyman, speaking recently of the exclusion of religious teaching from the day schools, said it had not proved an unmixed evil. Before the passing of the education act the Sunday schools had to spend much of their time in teaching schotars to read, &c., but now all is chadged. The Sunday schools receive scholars whose intellects are trained, whose powers of judgment and comprehension are enlarged, and whose capacities are in every way better fitted to imbibe the lessons of divine love and wisdom which they undertake to supply. Therefore, if Bible teaching is thrown upon the Sunday schools, they have material compensation.

— Archdeacon Denison, one of the leaders of

- Archdeacon Denison, one of the leaders of the English Ritualists, has been so impressed, it is said, with evidences he has seen of the rapid and unchecked advance of the whole country in church matters, that he has declared his intention of ceasing to advocate disestablishment

ment. - The Bishop of Peterborough declines to arge upon the clergy of his diocese the observance of a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the prevalence of intemperance. He says the great majority of the people who would engage in such service would be seber persons, and it would be incongruous for them to humiliate themselves for the sins of others.

-The want of Christian courtesy in some of our churches, especially in the city, is antonish-ing. In some cases even cultivated families may attend for years and not obtain the slightmay attend for years and not obtain the slightest recognition. Now, there may be excellent preaching, and everything, so far as the worship is concerned, entirely congental, but what does it signify when you are no better than a Samaritan among the Jews? When a family has attended a church, six or eight years and never received so much as a word of welcome, it comes to be a little tedious. People naturally want to know by certain external signs whether the communion of saints means anything, and whether, if it mean nothing here, it may mean anything hereafter.—Churchman.

— President Seelye, of Amherst College, is not rightened by the spectres which some Chris-— President Seelye, of Amherst College, is not trightened by the spectres which some Christians conjure out of the speculations of modern scientists. He says in a recent letter to a former pupil: "Remember that evolution, without a previous involution, is impossible; and to derive reason from unreason is absurd." This is another way of putting the old proverb "You cannot get more out of a bottle than was put into it.

- "Sadlier's Catholic Directory" for 1880 gives a summary of statistics of the Roman Catholic church in the United States as follows: 12 archchurch in the United States as follows: 12 archishops, 55 bishops, 5,989 priests, 1,136 students in theological seminaries, 6,407 churches, 2,246 parochial schools, with 405,234 pupils, and a Catholic population of 6,143,222. It says: "On an average, one-fifteenth of the Catholic population is taught in Catholic schools. In actual number of schools Newark, N. J., takes the lead, having 153 with 93,855 nurils in a population of having 153, with 23,085 pupils in a population of 175,000. New York returns the greatest number of pupils—33,495, in 83 schools, in a population of 600,000. Cincinnati reports 149 schools, 25,496 pupils, in a population of 200,000; but Boston has only 16 schools for 310,000 Catholics."

—On making a pastoral visit at the house of —On making a pastoral visit at the house of one of his parishioners recently, a clergyman of Syracuse improved the opportunity to catechise a little boy of four or five years of age. "What class are you in?" said the minister. "In the interest class," replied the boy. "What have you learned?" Answer: "The commandments and the creed." "What, then, is the first commandment?" "Nobody shall have any gods but me." said the lad. "What is the creed?" The little boy thought a moment, and then answered, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church, the forgiveness of sins, and the Communion set."—Churchman.

-The Chicago Alliance is severely critical of the Moody and Sankey hymns. They are well meant, it says, these songs; there are two or three of them that will live, but they are most-iy sentimental slush. The "hymns" are full of false sentiment, false theology, false figures. false sentiment, false theology, false figures. The tunes are for the most part ephemeral, jingly and utterly unfitted for the worship of the most high God. They belong to the same class as "Nancy Lee," "Baby Mine," and "My Grandfather's Clock;" they appeal to the same love of novelty and puerile melody, and like those inflictions will soon "stop short, never to go again;" while "Rock of Ages," "There is a Land of Pure Delight," and "Father, Whate'er of Earthly Bliss," and other religious poems, born of true sentiment and high aspirations, will, like the immortal brook, go on forever.

— Whom to elect to the vacant bishoprics

- Whom to elect to the vacant bishoprics is just now a leading topic in every Methodist circle in the country. In the north, the south, the east and the west local candidates are brought forward. Already a long list is made out, and the names of many persons have been urged in very apparent disregard of the persons' wishes. As for Br. Fowler, of *The Christian* wishes. As for Br. Fowler, of The Christian Advocate, The Methodist learns on good authority that he has said he "does not wish to be promoted to the episcopacy, but to retain the office of editor of The Advocate," while at the same time "preparations are making for the liveliest race ever made in a General Conference election between him and Dr. Daniel Curry;" furthermore, that Dr. Curry is "willing to go back to his old chair in The Advocate office"—a position to which it is believed that he failed of a relection four years ago through his autagonism election four years ago through his autagonism to the bishops. It is suggested by The Methodist that a "bishop of African descent" be chosen to succeed the late Gilbert Haven, since he was so prominently a representative of the colored

- The Chicago Alliance has a word anent the

— The Chicago Alliance has a word anent the mismanagement of missionary societies. The revelations of mismanagement which the defalation of Treasurer Demond brought to light are iresh in the memory of all. We have been told, it continues, that the affairs of another missionary board had been so badly handled a few years ago that it was dangerous for one of its officers to antagonize a great religious journa!, whose editors knew of the facts, for fear of an exposé. Whether the matter has been adjusted we know not, but it is not to be denied that great care should be exercised in the selection of officers of these societies, and that as many safeguards should be set about the administration of their affairs as are placed about great secular moneyed institutions. A financial leak the Alliance would have stopped, is the useless missionary publications. "They are, except, perhaps with a solitary exception," it says, "published at a great pecuniary loss. One of these organs it has lately transpired cost a not overstrong society a good many thousand dollars last year, and we believe that the bast paying missionary publication is issued at a net loss of over \$5,000."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

TINY HORSESHOES of artificial flowers consist

rosebuds.
FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES there is provided a small white wood panel having printed upon it in color a calendar for the year, around which may be painted flowers and trailing vines or any other pretty or odd design.
THE "JERSEY," now so popular in England, is a jacket of elastic cloth ritting almost like a glove and having seams only under the arms, where it is fastened on both sides with very small hooks and eyes. An "improvement" over the original model consists in having the sleeves separated from the waist and lastened to a

the original model consists in having the sleeves separated from the waist and fastened to a seamless silk vest. Thus the sleeves and armholes are as free from wrinkles and folds as the rest of the garment.—N. Y. Post.

Hansing Up Coars.—A heavy garment, like an overcoat, if hung by the loop at the back of the collar, will soon stretch out of shape by its own weight. To avoid this, various devices have been made, some of wire, and others of wood. A piece of hard wood, long enough to reach from the outside of one sleeve to that of the other, will answer the purpose; it should have a hole bored through the center, or a loop of strong cord to hang it by upon the nail or hook. Under-coats and vests many be hung in the same way. For the "best suit" this little matter is of considerable importance to all who desire their coats to not be full in the back of the neck, and therefore, out of shape.—American Agriculturist.

Washing Black Punts.—For some time nest

can Agriculturist.

WASHING BLACK PRINTS.—For some time past I have been wearing mourning prints, and I have had an opportunity to notice the difference in the looks of goods from the same piece, ence in the looks of goods from the same piece, which can only be caused by the manner they are treated in washing. I am quite satisfied with the looks of mine compared with others, and as the question is often asked how I keep my black dresses so bright, I will give my mode of doing them up: I strain my boiling suds, after the clothes are boiled, so that there will be no lint in the water, then put the black dresses in and cive them a thorough washing. will be no int in the water, then put the black dresses in, and give them a thorough washing with the atmospheric washer; then drain them out, and rinse in clean water; running then thiough the wringer. I dissolve a bit of giue in two or three quarts of water, and dip the dress, then take it out and hang where it will dry as quick as possible. When ironed no one would ever think that it was not a new dress.—Country Gentleman.

ry Gentleman, ETIQUETTE IN CALLS.—We receive many in-ETIQUETTE IN CALIS.—We receive many inquiries in relation to the etiquette to be observed in making calls. For the benefit of our
young friends we venture to present a few suggestions: It is of little importance about the
"cards, coat, hat, gloves and cane." If the visitor is not well known it is best to give the servant at the door a card with his address plainly
written or printed thereon. A dress coat is only
important at wedding or other full dress, recenimportant at wedding or other full dress receptions, or where the visitor is invited to dinner Hats, overcoats and canes are better left in the hall. A courteous address, a deferential man ner, a well-informed mind, and common sense ner, a well-informed mind, and common sense enough to make a short call (say 5 to 15 minutes for calls of mere ceremony, and 20 to 30 minutes with intimate acquaintances), will leave an agreeable impression, which cannot be made by the most elaborate display of artificial airs acquired from rules of etiquette. There is no more thresome bore, none harder to entertain and more welcome in his leave-taking, than one who makes it the study of his life to be feedbar. who makes it the study of his life to be fashionable, visits by the book, and never seems to know how or when to go. Any book of etiquette recently issued will be sufficient to give any sensible man a sensation at the stomack akin to sea sickness upon 15 minutes perusal.
N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

COFFEE IN TYPHOID FEVER .- Dr. Guillasse, o the French navy, in a recent paper on typhoid lever, says:—"Coffee has given us unhoped-for satisfaction; after having dispensed it, we find, to our great surprise, that its action is as prompt as it is decisive. No sooner have our patients taken a few tablespoonfuls of it than their features become relaxed and they come to their separate. The next day the improvement is each senses. The next day the improvement is such that we are tempted to look upon coffee as a specific against typhoid fever. Under its influence the stupor is dispelled, and the patient rouses from the state of somnolency in which he has been since the invasion of the disease. Soon all the functions take their natural course, and he enters upon convalescence." In Guil-Soon all the functions take their natural course, and he enters upon convalesence." Dr. Guillasse gives to an adult two or three tablespoonfuis of strong black coffee every two hours, alternated with one or two teaspoonfuis of claret or Burgundy wine. A little lemonade or citrate of magnesia should be taken dally, and after a while quinine. From the fact that malaise and cerebral symptoms appear first, the doctor regards typhoid fever as a group disease, and the coffee acting on the nerves is peculiarly indicated in the early stages before local complications arise.

THE FLOWER GARDEN .- Most flower seeds ar THE FLOWER GARDEN.—Most flower seeds are good for more than one year. Asters, stocks and some other sorts are worthless the second season. Of a large number of varieties, a portion will germinate the second year, but not a very high percentage, such as phlox, verbena and many others. Seeds saved in a favorable season, and properly dried, will, of course, remain good longer than those saved in an unfavorable year or expressly curved. main good longer than those saved in an unfa-vorable year, or carelessly cured. As a rule, round seeds are good longer than thin, flat ones, and many of the smallest are good as long as any. Old balsam seeds are generally acknowledged to be better than new. Last summer, in the garden of an old German lady, I saw some flowers from seeds brought from the old country sixteen years before. She had the old country sixteen years before. She had petunias, portulaca and gourds.—J. B. Root.

How to Extemporize Radishess.—Radishes may be grown in a very few days by the following method: Let some good radish seed soak in water for twenty-four hours, then put in a bag and expose it to the sun. In the course of the day germination will commence. The seed must be sown in a well-manured hotted, and watered from time to time with lukewarm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire a sufficient bulk and be good to eat. If it be required to get good radishes in winter during the severe cold, an old cask should be sawed in two, and one-half of it filled with good earth. The radish seed beginning to shoot as before must be then sown in, the other half of the barrel put on top of the full one, and the whole of the apprenting carried down that the allow all the apprenting carried down that the allow allows. put on top of the full one, and the whole of the apparatus carried down into the cellar. For watering, lukewarm water should be used as before. In the course of five or six days the radishes will be fit to eat.

TERRAPIN STEW.—Did you know Jeemes? Not Jeemes Buchanan, but Jeemes Prosses? He used to keep a cellar somewhere on Market street in Philadelphia years on years ago. Jeemes was a good colored man, no heathen, but they do say that, like those old fellows who had to be paddled across some river before they had to be paddled across some river before they had to be paddled across some river before they got to the good place, and was obliged to pay the ferryman for their passage. Jeemes got a whole saloon berth to hisself on the boat by just showing a can of unstewed terrapin. I have been saving up myself for this here stew, a waiting for cold weather. You can't enjoy terrapin unless the day is nipping. Temperature and terrapin goes hand in hand. Now, as to your terrapin, bless you! there is all the difference in the world in them. The more northto your terrapin, bless you! there is all the difference in the world in them. The more northerly is the terrapin ground the better. You eat a Florida terrapin; you needn't despise it, for terrapin is terrapin anywhere; but you get a Chesapeake one or a Delaware bay one, or, better still, a Long Island one, and there is just the difference between \$10 a dozen and \$36. Warm water kind of washes the delicate flavor out of them. Don't you let Mr. Bergh know it, but your terrapin must be blied alive. Have a good big pot with a hot fire under it, so that he shan't languish, and when it's got on a full head of steam pop him in. What I am going to give is a receipt for a single one. If you are give is a receipt for a single one. If you are awful rich and go in for a gross of terrapin, just use your multiplication table. Just as soon as he caves in watch him and try just use your multiplication table. Just as soon as he caves in watch him and try his filippers; when they part when you try em with your finger-nail he is good. Open him nicely with a knife; billing of him discolates his snuff-box. Pick out every scrap of his meat, there ain't over much of it, the more the pity; the most is in the jintes of the legs and the filippers; but if you want to commit murder just you smash his gall, then your terrapin is gone forever. Watch close for eggs, and handle them gingerly. Now, having got him or her all into shape, put the meat aside. Take three fresh eggs; you must have them fresh. Boil 'em hard and mash 'em smooth; add to that a tablespoonful of sifted flour, three tablespoonfuls of cream, salt and pepper, (red pepper to a terrapin is just depravity,) and two wine glasses of sherry wine—wine as cost \$2.50 a bottle ain't a bit too good. There never was a botega in all Portugal that wouldn't think itself honored to have itself mixed up with a terrapin. Now, you want quite a quarter of a pound of the very best fresh butter, and put that in a porcelain covered pan and melt it first—mustn't be browned. When it's come to be oily put in your terrapin, yolks of eggs, wine and all. Let it simmer, gently, gently, Bolling up two or three times does the business. What you are after is to make it bland. There ain't nothing that must be too pinted in a terrapin stew. It wants to be a quiet thing a sayue thing, inst nervaded must be too pinted in a terrapin stew. It wants to be a quiet thing, a sauve thing, just pervaded with a most beautiful natural terrapin aroma. With a most beautiful natural terrapin aroma-you must serve it to the people that eats it on a hot plate, but the real thing is to have it in a charing-dish, and though a man oughtenter to be selfish there is a kind of divine satisfaction in eating of it all up yourself. But there won't be never another Jeemes Prosser! His secret died with him.—Bob, the Sea Cook, in New York Times. GLIMPSES OF HOME LIPE.—"So much to do," is

GLIMPSES OF HOME LIPE.—"80 much to do," is the unceasing cry of American women who pretend to labor. Part of their excessive labor is imposed by fashion, but perhaps some of it might be removed by greater economy both of time and labor. Economy is not stinginess, but making everything turn to best account. Not only in dress and housekeeping may the saving be made, but in our cooking. Many a tired woman, wishing to prepare something acceptable for the table—something not too expensive, nor too much trouble to prepare, but still a change from the usual bill of fare—is glad to get receipts for plan food.

the usual bill of fare—is giad to get receipes for plain food.

Shorts, puddings and biscuits are favorites with us, because we think they are good. For the biscuit we take sour cream, with a teaspoonful of saleratus to each cupful of cream, a little salt and mix with shorts till of the consistency of other biscuit; roll out and bake quickly. The pudding is made in the same way, only not so thick and some truit added. It is then baked or steamed, and eaten with sweetened cream or budding sauce.

Johnny cake, made in the same way, only thickened with cornmeal instead of shorts, meet my views of what a Johnny cake should be far better than one made hard and crusty with

better than one made hard and crusty with eggs, sugar, &c.
Fried bread occasionally makes its appearance upon our table, prepared in the following way:—Beat up two or three eggs with a pinch of salt and some pepper in a shallow plate. Dip the bread in this and fry in hot butter; serve while hot. Another way to fry bread, which I like rather better than this, is to dip stale bread for a minute in water, then fry, merely salting

A good way to use dry pieces of bread is, after bolling fresh beef to throw them in the soup a moment, then serve.

By way of making custard when in a hurry is to beat in a quart bowl three eggs, four table-spoonfuls sugar and a little nutmeg; fill up with sweet milk. Put a little water in a kettle, set in the bowl and cover until it boils. As soon as the

the bowl and cover until it boils. As soon as the custard begins to set, take it off. If it boils too long it becomes watery.

I like this full as well as floating-island, but that looks so nice, and I make it occasionally, as follows:—Put a pan of milk over the fire and let it boil; beat the whites of four eggs to a froth, adding some white sugar. Let the whites of eggs scald for a moment in the milk, remove them beat the volks and two teaspeculies. them, beat the yolks and two teaspoonfuls sugar together; stir this in the boiling milk, turn into a shallow dish, add essence of lemon or sliced lemon with sugar, and spread the whites over the top; ornament with red and whites over the top; ornament with red and green sugar sand put on in flowers or spots, or drops of jelly at equal distances.

Cheap minute pudding may be made in the following way:—Into a quart of boiling milk stir four eggs well-beaten and four spoonfuls corn-starch or six of flour. Eat with sweetened cream. Or the sugar may be put in the pudding, when it is good without sauce. The cornstarch should be moistened with a little cold milk before putting it into the boiling milk.

starch should be moistened with a little cold milk before putting it into the boiling milk. Cheap cake:—One egg, one cup sugar, butter size of an egg, six spoonfuls of milk, one cup lour, flavor. Good for a loaf-cake, or may be baked with three layers and custard or jelly put between. Jelly and chopped raisins are very nice to put between the layers.—Ger mantown Telegraph.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

- Manager Daly, of New York, continues his crusade against "dead-heads," and sends to applicants the following card: "Mr. Daly's compliments, and regrets that he cannot comply with ——request for complimentary seats during the present pressure of the paying public." -John McCullough was playing "Damon"

recently in Syracuse, and in that part of the play where "Damon" says: "There is not an honest man in Syracuse" an excited individual in the parquet jumped up and yelled out: "Yes, and d—n it, you can include Utica." -A company recently organized, now in

Western Virginia, from all accounts are playing Drink" to such an extent that when evening comes they are not fit to play anything else. -The Castle-Abbott kiss in "Romeo and Juliet" received four encores while the troupe were in Kansas City, and then the artists were not exhausted. - It seems that the season of grand opera in

London has a tendency to diminish in length. This 'year Covent Garden will not open till April 13, and Her Majesty's not till May S. In the days of Lumley the opena season began in February, or at latest, the first week in March. - The Imperial Theater, London, after the withdrawal of the pantomime, will be continued withdrawal of the pantomime, will be continued as an afternoon theater, under the management of Miss Marie Litton. At Easter, "As You Like It" will be revived, and Miss Litton will essay the part of "Rosalind" to the "Orlando" of Mr. Kyrle Bellew. A new comedy by Herman Merivale, entitled "Love for Love," is also promised. Merivale's "Lord of the Manor," which is founded on "Wilhelm Mefster," has not proved a success.

not proved a success - Mr. Henry Irving, in an article on "The Dearth of Dramatists," attributes the scarcity of good dramatic writing to the fact that aspiring dramatists remain feelishly in ignorance of the technique of the stage, and send their efforts to the manager, expecting him to adapt them for the purpose of production.

-Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," was produced at the Broad Street Theater, Philadelphia, Monday evening, before the largest and most fashionable audience ever gathered in the theater. The papers are unanimous in pronouncing it a suc-

-Two American plays are to be produced

this year at a London theater, the Galety. One is "The Mighty Dollar," with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence; the other, "The Gilded Age," with Mr. J. T. Raymond as Colonel Sellers. - M. Charles Lamoreux, lately conductor at the Grand Opera House, is making preparations for a series of monster classical concerts to be given at the Trocadero Palace in May. Oratorios

nd symphonies will occupy the principal part - Mr. Bartley Campbell, who has been here mr. Barriey Campoell, who has been here this week, says that he quitted journalism and turned his attention to play-writing by the advice of the late E. L. Davenport. He also says that Longfellow having seen "Fairfax" at the Boston Park Theater, sent to him a letter, saying: "I have rarely been so entertained, and I see in it the promise of an American dramatic interature."

- Maggie Mitchell says that she first produced Fanchon" February 23, 1861, at the St. Charles Tancholi February 23, 1861, at the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans. Charles Pope acted Landry Barbaud." The play was translated for her from the German by Mr. Auguste Walchell of Chicago, in 1860. The original, as all readers know, is George Sand's novel. Miss Mitchell has played "Fanchon" nearly 4,000 times.

- W. D. Eaton, a Chicago newspaper man. has written a play that actually can be played, and moreover is played. It was put on the stage in Boston at the Galety, and became at once all the rage,—in fact "All the Rage" is its name. The Globe fraternally pats Mr. Eaton on the shoulder.

-Lina Tettenborn, as "Katrina Munchhausen," in the new play "Go West," has proved a big success in New York. The play was run seven weeks, and is still drawing crowded houses.

- Certain vulgar paragraphers of the western papers have indulged in impertinences of their sort concerning Mrs. Scott-Siddons and the As-bury professor's denunciation of her evening dress. The lady says: "Neither I nor my mode Americans at this late day, after so long and faithful friendship has existed between them and me, as a woman as well as an artist; but I do feel the indelicate manner in which these would-be wits are handling this subject, the more so that my natural protector is no longer by row side."

- Dion Boucicault writes to the New York Herald, suggesting that every theater and music hall in the United States should devote the 17th of March next (St. Patrick's day) to performances in aid of the Irish relief fund. He also proposes that 100 gentlemen, of whom he offers to be one, shall each contribute \$100 weekly, making \$10,000 to be sent every Saturday to Ireland.

- An ingenious western manager has a drop curtain representing an enormous bonnet, with sprays of flowers and drooping plumes. This is let down on the play carly in the first scene, and is kept down all the evening, and the audience, seeing about as much of the play as it is accustomed to seeing, goes away delighted. -"The Galley Slave" did a business of \$8,000

a week at Hooley's, in Chicago, and a date in March has been secured for a reproduction of the play. John T. Ford is organizing a third com-pany, at the head of which is Miss Rosa Rand. o play this piece through the south, beginning —Adelina Patti's engagement in Paris begins Saturday, with "La Traviata." Nicolini will not sing with her, his absence being stipulated

in her engagement, but his place will be filled by the tenor Saville, from Vienna. The bari-tone will be Broggi from St. Petersburg, and Vianesi will conduct. Mine. Patti will only sing two nights in each week, Tuesdays and Satur--A company has been formed in San Francis-

days.

—A company has been formed in San Francisco, under the management of L. E. Granger, to play "Among the Mormons," a new piece by Messrs. Granger and Bensmore, and will shortly come east, under contract to a well-known eastern manager. Miss Georgie. "Mothrop is the leading lady of the party.

— Miss Nellson acted last week in Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston and Belleville. This week she is in Toronto. — Miss Cavendish acted last week in Brooklyn. Monday she appears at the National here. — Mr. Jefferson has gone to his plantation, at Orange Island, New-Iberia, Louisiana. — John McCullough acts all this week in Galveston, Texas. — Mr. Sothern is in Chicago. He will be in San Francisco on the 23d inst. — Emma Abbott was last week in Nashville, Tenn. — Colville's Folly Company is still at the California Theater. San Francisco. — The Boston Theater Company are this week acting "Drink," in St. Louis. — M. Neil Burgess is pervading the New England towns with "The Widow Bedot." — The Boston Theater Ideal Pinafore Company will reappear in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on February 23. — F. S. Chanfrau was in Chicago, at Hamilin's Theater, last week, acting "Kit." — G. Williams, in "Our German Senator," acted at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, last week. — Mr. Campbell's play of "The Galley Slave" has been well received at Haverly's Theater, Chicago. — Kate Claxton has been seen, within the week just ended in several of the rural cities of Ohlo. — Gotthold's "Octoroon" Company is in the oil regions of "Pennsylvania. — Kate Girard was, last week, in Toropto. — John T. Raymond is acting on the circuit in Ohlo, and Maggie Mitchell is in Missouri. — McKee Rankin and party are in the oil regions. — Fanny Davenport acted "Cash, the Forsaken," while in New Orleans, — Clara Morris has attracted large audiences in San Francisco. — Clara Morris has attracted large audience in San Francisco.

\*\* A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Mrs. W. M. Tweed.

A Valuable Device. The Milwaukee Sun says Sam, Medin has ta-vented a device to prevent market-men from palming off old eggs for fresh ones. The inven-tion is thus described:

palming off old eggs for fresh ones. The invention is thus described:

He proposes to arrange a rubber stamp in the nest of every hen, with a movable date. This stamp is arranged with a pad which is saturated with indelible ink. When the hen lays an egg, as is well known, she kicks slightly with her hind leg. An electric disk is arranged so that her foot touches it, when the stamp turns over on to the ink pad, and then revolves, stamping the date on the egg. The hen then goes off about her business, the farmer's hired girl removes the egg, replaces the stamp, which is ready for another. On each evening, after the hens have retired to their downy roost, with the roosters, the date of the stamp is changed to the following day, and the good work goes on. In this way there can be no cheating. You go to the grocery and ask for fresh eggs, and the grocery man says he has some eggs of the vintage of January 29, 1880, for instance. You look at them, and there are the figures, which can not lie. With this method it is an object for the man to get rid of his eggs, knowing that toman to get rid of his eggs, knowing that to merrow may be too late.

The Weather and Health in Europe [Medical and Surgical Reporter.] Intense cold has prevailed over all Europe Intense cold has prevailed over all Europe this winter, beginning early and lasting with continued severity. The effect on the public health has been trying. The mortality reports of all the large cities show an increase in the annual death rate quite striking at times. Rome has reached 3s and 40 per 1,000 per year. In Naples a malignant fever has been prevalent. At the health resorts on and near the layers cold r. ins, light snows and d imp days have prevailed. At Berne, one hospital received in the week before Christmas fifty patients suffering from severe frost bite. In Paris the applications for entrance to the hospitals in December were one thousand a week in excess of the accommodations. Silesia has been frightfully rayaged by hunger and typhus, as also ireland at one extremity of the continent and Turkey at the other.

Very recently, a Rome dispatch to the London Turkey at the other.

Very recently, a Rome dispatch to the London Standard says: The accounts from Terra di Lavori, Naples, continue to be terrible. The

population of seventeen communes especially afflicted numbers 92,352 persons. Of this number, 51,340 had been attacked by fever up to the 15th of December last. This fever means famine. The government aid is not sufficient.

A Gem of Oratory.

[Cumberland Old Democrat,]
The scene was the council chamber, that spot where so many buds of genius have blossomed and faded before an unappreciated audience. The subject under discussion was whether a cinder walk should be laid from Ann to Stewart Streets. Mr. Hurley took, the door and wart streets. Mr. Hurley took the floor, and said, Mr. President this is a very important matter. My constituents in that section can-not go to church on account of the mud. They are cut off from the rest of mankind for want are cut off from the rest of mankind for want of a cinder walk; they desire to attend church; some are Presbyterians, some are Lutherans some Methodists and some are Catholics, but all are voters, and the spring election is approaching. One is a colored man, who works at one of our hotels; he is not a voter yet but he will be in the spring, and he will vote our ticket if you give us this cinder walk. Give it to us unanimously. I care not what course others may take, but as for me give me this cinder walk or give me death." The cinder walk was voted unanimously.

Why He Dismally Groaned. [Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald]

Why He Dismally Groaned.

[Vicksburg (M.s.) Herald]

In this country, no matter where, reside two lawyers, no matter whom. Suffice to say these lawyers are young, genial and deep in legal lore, and as such are occasionally sought after in criminal cases of small import. A very short time ago, no matter when, professional duties called them before a certain justice of the peace in the county. One was to prosecute and the other defend. The case was conducted with skill and ability, and the court, unaccustomed to such, beamed with deep admiration upon the young lawyers, and was happy. The time arrived for the prosecuting attorney to deliver his speech, and he waxed eloquent on the subject of carrying concealed weapons, and made moving appeals in the name of the law that visibly affected the court, who wept muchly, and mentally vowed vengeance against the culprit. All at once, however, and from some unaccountable cause, his eloquence suddenly ceased. His left leg seemed to be troubling him beyond measure, and groaned dismally as he cast an appealing look towards the door, as if he desired above all earthly things to be on the outside. All at once the mystery was cleared up. An innocent revolver serenely glided out of the pants leg on the floor. The young attorney was incontinently floored, and the court, who had been revolving in his mind the propriety of sending for all the doctors in the neighborhood, was astonished—wiped his eyes and ahem'd ominously. The young attorney was unable to offer any excuse, and the court promptly fined him \$25 and cost, and hereafter he will be more careful.

Wendell Phillips says that the man who dreams of Grant aspiring to be a dictator would have awakened Noah with the cry of "Fire!"

LIST OF LETTERS REMANIING IN THE WASHINGTON CITY POST OFFICE, Saturday, February 14th, 1880.

To obtain any of these Letters the applicant must call for "ADVERTISED LETTERS," and give the date of this list.

FF II not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADLES LIST

A—Ackits Susan Mrs.
B—bants Arena; Barnes B F Mrs; Bonner Christa Mrs; Booth Charles Mrs; Borlin Dora Yrs; Brown Emily; Bailey Lizzie L W Mrs; Breathered Lizzie; Blan M Mrs; Burton Mollie Mrs; Brown Mary Mrs; Bansell Mary Jane; Brown Mary Mrs; Barry Mrs; Byrd Nancy.
C—Crasg A E Mrs; Cascaton Elvira; Cooke Mande Mrs; Coleman Mildred; Clark May; Cook Mary H; Carter Rosa Mrs; Carter Saramar Mrs; D—Doyle Annie O; Dove Julia Mrs; Daulo Mrs; Deverschex Mary, E—Ewing C P Mrs.
F—Fuller Alice; Fitzhugh Lucy; Fitz Mary; Fales Sue B.

E.—Ewiller Alice; Fitzhuch Lucy; Fitz Mary;
Fales Sue B.
G.—Gale Cyrus Jr Mrs; Gale Ellen M; Gant Mrs;
Gates Mrs; Garner Nellie.
H.—Hill Annie V; Hatton Ellen: Hill Isaac R Mrs;
Howard Lucy; Harris Lucie; Howard Louise; Henderson Mary; Healey Maria; Hussey Sue A.
J.—Jackson Carrie; Johnson Eliz'th; Jones Julia;
Jordan Mary E; Johnson Mary; Jackson M E Miss;
Jones Olive M; Jackson Sussie A; Jackson Susa A.
K.—Relley Cora; Knowles Grace E; Keeph Mary;
Kunball Martie, 2; Kelley Mary; Knapp Wm J
Mrs.
L.—Lee Ella; Little Jane.
M.—Milisted Dora; Moore Isetta; Mathews Jenia;
Midd Mary; Moore Nannie; Murphy Rose L.
M.—Meintosh Lucinda; Mc eleer Mary Julia.
P.—Pannier Bettie; Parr Evarts Mrs;
Faunie N.
R.—Rierdan Augusta; Ross Columbia; Reed Lizzie; Robinson Susan.

M-Rierdan Augusta; Ross Columbia; Reed Lizzie; Robinson Susan.
S-Smith Carrie E; Stewart Eliza; Stewart Em Mrs; Shepherd Ella (col); Sandford E L Mrs; Strang Hannah; Soper Katie; Sheahan Mazz't, Strier Maud; Simson Sarah A; Sheeler Savilla; Shelmire W H Mrs.
T-Thornton Amy (col): Thompson Eliz'th; Thayer Mary B; Tabb Betsy; Thompson Mary; Thomas Mary.
W-Woods Annie R; Wilson Adda; Walter Annie; Wilkiams Alice; West Bettie; White Clorie; Wilkerson Emma; Webb H Mrs; Weiss Jos Mrs; Wilkerson Louisa; Washington Marg't; Wheeler Susie M.
V-Yeatman H Y ir Mrs.

M. Y. Yeatman H Y jr Mrs.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sisters of Charity.
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
A—Anderhub Andrew; Atkinson Hon G W; Agur

A—Anderhub Andrew; Atkinson Hon G W; Agur H B L.

B—Brewn Andrew; Bryan Amos P; Bicks Anderson; Brown Hon B W; Baum C L; Brinton C; Baker Capt O C; Brown C L; Bashee George; Ball George W; Brown Jarrett; Baumer Joseph; Brooks Jno; Baker Lieut L B; Brown Price; Braden S; roule; Braxton Thomas; Bollen T; Brown W E.

C—Cahaii Albert; Collins C R; Carpenter F Y; Clough Hon H P; Causton James H; Crattz Josiah; Cone Çol Theodore C; Creamer Terrance.

D—Davis C H S; Dickinson E E; Diggins H M; Davidson Dr H E; Davidson Prof J Wood; Douglass Jail; Dawes Hon J W; Duble Capt Jno A; Dick L E; Domere P; Ds Vries Capt Peter; Douglass W G.

E—England T.

W.G.

E-England T.

F-Forland J D; Faulkner Charles L; Farrow
Hon Henry P; Farrow J C; French Jno I; Foryth
J; Fields Thomas.

G-Gruerer Charles; Gibson Charles; Graper
Dav; Gardner Dorsey; Gray James W; Green J
Otto; Gray Jno R; Goodall James; Garry W W; Gaut
Richard; Geines Col Sam; Gallagher Thomas; Grifdish Timothy.

Richard; Geines Col Sam; Gallagner Thomas; Griftiths Timothy.

II—Haufman Charles; Hartley D B: Hamline
Hon'l Edward; Hanley Geo J; Harmer Geo C; Hunter H C; Handy H E; Hawley H W; Haywood H:
Hill Jno P; Hill Isaac R; Hale J H; Hall Hon How
J; Hayes James; Hearley J H; Hawley Louis H;
Ritcheock Peter; Hunt Robert; Haskins Samuel;
Haynes W M H; Herdman Wm A: Hadley W; Hale
W.S.

W.S.

I-Irwin J.P.
I-Johnson Frank; Johnson Henry; Jackson James; Jackson Jno.

K.-Kannes Joseph; Kelly Hon Jno; Kennedy Hon Jas D; Kinsman Genl J B; Kilsore L H.

I-Lambert John; Lacy G; Lobby & Push; Lyuch R; Lineshy, W.H.

M.-Merrick CO, Nyers Captain; Myers E B; Mersall Horace; Mean James; Mexicy L; Meor P R; Morris P; Marshall Richard; Mills Wm; Mahon Hon Wm. Hon Wm.

Mc - McCarthy Daniel: Manna H E: McCall
Michael.

N - Nolen George: Natchanner Geo S: Newman

rell Col W G.

W-Van Every E B.

W-Wills A W; Willkins C S; Wisser Conrad;
Warrich F B; Walthhour H H; Ward J Q; Williams
Hon P W; Wynn San W; Wigg Hon W H; Walsh
Wm P.

MISCELLANEOUS—732 9th st; Washington Advertiser; Soldiers & Sailors Home.

LETTERS REMAINING IN GEORGETOWN.
D. C., P. O.,

FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

LADIES' LIST—Company Mary Ann; Kennar
Margaret V. GENTLEMEN'S LIST-Great Edward. P. M.